

临床研究

大剂量乌司他丁对A型主动脉夹层全弓置换患者的脏器保护作用

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摘要:目的 观察大剂量乌司他丁对A型主动脉夹层全弓置换术患者的脏器保护作用。方法 分析2014年9月~2016年3月于我中心收治拟行全弓置换术治疗的66例A型主动脉夹层患者,将围术期使用大剂量乌司他丁的36例患者设置为乌司他丁(UTI)组,未使用乌司他丁的30例患者设置为对照(CTL)组。UTI组入院至术后3 d使用乌司他丁300 000 U静脉滴入,每8 h/次,手术中体外循环每2 h使用乌司他丁300 000 U。观察UTI组和CTL组手术中情况:包括手术时间、体外循环时间、选择性逆行脑灌注(ACP)时间、心脏停搏时间、最低直肠温度,以及双侧选择性逆行脑灌注(BACP)、单侧选择性逆行脑灌注(UACP)例数;两组患者术后第1、3、5天血液指标:包括UTI组和CTL组患者动脉血乳酸、肌酐、尿素氮、总胆红素、谷丙转氨酶、氧合指数以及S-100和神经元特异性烯醇化酶;两组患者术后临床指标包括再次开胸止血、ICU时间、长期机械通气、术后肾功能不全血滤治疗例数、气管切开、肺部感染、永久性神经功能缺损(PND)和一过性神经功能缺损(TND)例数,院内死亡例数。结果 UTI组和CTL组患者在手术时间、体外循环时间、心脏停搏时间、ACP时间、BACP和UACP方式选择、术中最低直肠温度上无明显差异($P>0.05$)。与CTL组比较,UTI组术后第1天血乳酸较低,第1、3、5天氧合指数较高,第1天S-100和神经元特异性烯醇化酶较低($P<0.05$);UTI组和CTL组患者肌酐、尿素氮、总胆红素、谷丙转氨酶无明显差异。两组患者再次开胸止血、术后肾功能不全血滤治疗例数、气管切开、PND和TND例数,院内死亡例数无明显差异。与CTL组比较,UTI组患者ICU滞留时间较短,长期机械通气、肺部感染例数较少($P<0.05$)。结论 大剂量乌司他丁对A型主动脉夹层行全弓置换术患者肺脏保护作用明显,有临床意义,并能降低脑损伤特异指标表达,但脑保护作用是否具有临床意义尚不明确。

关键词: 主动脉夹层;全弓置换术;乌司他丁

Protective effects of high-dose ulinastatin on vital organs in patients receiving total arch replacement for type A aortic dissection

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the protective effects of high-dose ulinastatin on the vital organs in patients undergoing total arch replacement for type A aortic dissection. **Methods** Between September 2014 and March 2016, 66 patients with type A aortic dissection underwent total arch replacement at our center. Thirty-six of the patients received ulinastatin treatment at 300 000 U/8 h from admission to 3 days postoperatively and at 300 000 U/2 h during cardiopulmonary bypass surgery (UTI group), and the other 30 patients did not receive perioperative ulinastatin treatment (control group). The surgical data and blood biochemistry profiles on days 1, 3, and 5 postoperatively were compared between the two groups, and the postoperative ICU stay, re-operation for bleeding, ventilation for over 7 days, ultrafiltration for postoperative renal failure, tracheotomy, incidences of pulmonary and neurological complications and hospital death were also compared. **Results** The operating time, cardiopulmonary bypass time, ACP time, cardiac arrest time, the lowest rectal temperature and frequency of bilateral and unilateral antegrade selective cerebral perfusion were similar between the two groups ($P>0.05$). Compared with those in the control group, patients in UTI group had lower lactate, S-100 and neuron specific enolase levels on the first postoperative day and higher OI on the 1st, 3rd, and 5th postoperative days ($P<0.05$), but serum creatinine, blood urea nitrogen, total bilirubin, and alanine aminotransferase levels were comparable between the two groups ($P>0.05$). No significant differences were found

in the frequency of re-operation for bleeding, ultrafiltration for renal failure, tracheotomy, neurological complications or hospital death after the operation between the two groups, but the patients in UTI group had a shorter ICU time, a less frequent long-term ventilation and a lower incidence of pulmonary infection ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** High-dose ulinastatin offers protection on pulmonary function and lowers the specific brain injury markers in patients with type A aortic dissection after total arch replacement, but its protective effects on brain is uncertain.

Key words: type A aortic dissection; total arch replacement; ulinastatin

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全弓置换术(TAR)是临床中治疗A型主动脉夹层(AAD)经常采用的一种较为复杂的手术方式^[1-2]。TAR需进行主动脉弓部操作,术中目标核心温度较低^[3],往往需要选择性脑灌注和下半身停止循环灌注^[4-5],脏器保护是手术的难点^[6]。虽然研究表明乌司他丁对体外循环心血管手术患者具有一定的脏器保护作用^[7-9],但乌司他丁在围心血管手术期使用途径、剂量、部位以及给药方式、间隔时间等各家观点并不一致^[10-12],而且目前尚无针对AAD患者TAR的专项研究,为了规范用药方法,提高手术效果,我们在相关课题资助下,进行研究,现将结果报告如下。

1 资料和方法

表1 两组患者一般情况比较

Tab.1 General clinical data of the two groups

Index	UTI group (n=36)	CTL group (n=30)	t/χ^2	P
Male/Female	32/4	26/4	0.075	0.782
Age (year)	48.4±11.3	49.3±11.7	0.317	0.752
BMI (kg/m ²)	27.1±2.7	26.7±3.3	0.541	0.589
Marfan syndrome (n)	4	3	0.021	0.883
Hypertension (n)	30	26	0.141	0.706
Preoperative Hypoxemia (n)	10	9	0.039	0.842
LAC (mmol/L)	3.5±2.8	2.9±3.1	0.825	0.412

UTI: Ulinastatin; CTL: Control; BMI: Body mass index; LAC: Lactate.

1.2 手术方法、乌司他丁使用方法和围术期管理

AAD患者入院即入ICU治疗,控制血压和心率,根据症状给予镇静和止痛治疗,UTI组患者给予乌司他丁(广东天普生化医药股份有限公司)30万单位静脉滴入,每8 h/次。完善术前检查,包括:心血管断层扫描血管造影成像、超声心动图和心电图以及血液检查,完善术前准备。

所有患者均行TAR。股动脉、右锁骨下动脉置动脉管,右心房置静脉管,预冲乌司他丁30万单位后开始体外循环,体外循环超过2 h则重复给与乌司他丁30万单位,双侧选择性逆行脑灌注(BACP)加用左颈总动脉灌注。先吻合四分叉血管分支和左颈总动脉,随后阻闭主动脉,直接冠状动脉冷灌。当温度降至26.0~28.0℃,阻闭无名动脉、左锁骨下动脉近端,停下半身循环行选择性逆行脑灌注(ACP)。打开主动脉弓部,选用覆膜术中支架送至降主动脉内释放,行人工血管与支架近端吻合,最后吻合主动脉根部。如有中度以上主动脉瓣关闭不全或主动脉窦部扩张,则同期主动脉瓣置换或Bentall术。心脏复跳后依次行人工血管分支与左锁骨下动脉、无名动脉吻合。

1.1 临床资料

将2014年9月~2016年3月于我中心收治拟行TAR治疗的AAD患者66例,按随机表纳入本前瞻,双盲的研究中。其中使用大剂量乌司他丁的36例患者设置为UTI组,余未使用乌司他丁的30例患者设置为CTL组。麻醉医生、手术操作者和ICU医生、护士对于分组情况不予告知,排除标准包括:(1)既往曾行心脏手术者;(2)既往曾行开颅手术者;(3)入院后有心跳骤停并被抢救者;(4)入院昏迷者。本研究通过我院伦理委员会的批准,两组均得到患者或家属签字同意的书面知情同意。两组患者一般情况见表1。

手术后患者进入ICU监护,给予呼吸机辅助呼吸。监测桡动脉有创动脉血压,中心静脉压,根据血压心率和一般情况使用血管活性药物。应用头孢类抗生素,乌司他丁30万单位/8 h,持续3 d。患者苏醒后逐渐减少呼吸辅助条件,患者肌力可,自主呼吸良好,可拔除气管插管。

1.3 观察指标

UTI组和CTL组手术中情况:包括手术时间、体外循环时间、ACP时间、心脏停搏时间、最低直肠温度,以及BACP、UACP例数;两组患者术后第1、3、5天血液指标:包括UTI组和CTL组患者动脉血乳酸(LAC)、肌酐(SR)、尿素氮(BUN)、总胆红素(TBIL)、谷丙转氨酶(AST)、氧合指数(OI)以及S-100和神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE);两组患者术后临床指标包括再次开胸止血、ICU时间,长期机械通气(超过7 d)、术后肾功能不全血滤治疗例数、气管切开、肺部感染、永久性神经功能缺损(PND)和一过性神经功能缺损(TND)例数,院内死亡例数。

1.4 统计分析

结果中计量资料数据采用均数±标准差表示,用

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SPSS17.0 统计软件进行统计处理,组间比较采用*t*检验,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 UTI组和CTL组手术中情况分析

UTI组和CTL组患者在手术时间、体外循环时间、

心脏停搏时间、ACP时间、BACP和UACP方式选择、术中最低直肠温度上无明显差异($P>0.05$,表2)。

2.2 UTI组和CTL组术后血液检测指标分析

与CTL组比较,UTI组术后第1天 LAC较低,第1、3、5天OI较高,第1天 S-100和NSE较低($P<0.05$);UTI组和CTL组患者SR,BUN,TBIL,AST无明显差异(表3)。

表2 UTI组和CTL组手术中情况
Tab.2 General surgical data in UTI group and control group

Index	UTI group (n=36)	CTL group (n=30)	t/χ^2	P
Operating time (min)	428.3±83.4	417.4±76.8	0.547	0.585
Cardiopulmonary bypass time (min)	228.6±69.1	222.4±62.5	0.378	0.706
ACP time(min)	23.7±3.5	23.1±6.8	0.461	0.645
Cardiac arrest time (min)	122.2±46.4	118.1±36.8	0.391	0.696
BACP/UACP (n)	23/13	19/11	0.002	0.962
The lowest rectal temperature (°C)	26.7±1.8	25.9±2.2	1.625	0.109

UTI: Ulinastatin; CTL: Control; ACP: Antegrade selective cerebral perfusion; BACP: Bilateral antegrade selective cerebral perfusion; UACP: Unilateral antegrade selective cerebral perfusion.

表3 UTI组和CTL组术后血液检测指标分析
Tab.3 Postoperative blood biochemical profiles in UTI group and control group

Index	Group	1 day	3 day	5 day
LAC (mmol/L)	UTI (n=34)	5.5±4.1 ^a	4.8±3.4	3.3±2.0
	CTL (n=28)	7.8±3.4	6.2±3.5	4.5±3.2
SR (μmol/L)	UTI (n=34)	180.5±92.3	171.4±88.2	118.0±67.4
	CTL (n=28)	187.5±94.5	168±78.4	123.2±66.4
BUN (mmol/L)	UTI (n=34)	13.8±7.6	12.4±6.7	8.9±3.4
	CTL (n=28)	14.7±6.5	13.0±6.5	8.5±4.1
TBIL (μmol/L)	UTI (n=34)	18.9±9.7	16.2±8.0	13.4±7.8
	CTL (n=28)	21.0±11.3	17.1±9.2	14.3±8.9
AST (U/L)	UTI (n=34)	88.5±55.3	81.2±44.7	40.8±31.5
	CTL (n=28)	90.3±78.5	84.5±78.5	44.6±33.7
OI (mmHg)	UTI (n=34)	314.7±102.4 ^b	305.6±124.4 ^a	330.6±95.7 ^a
	CTL (n=28)	238.5±97.8	230.6±120.7	265.6±107.9
S-100 (ng/L)	UTI (n=34)	480.1±276.1 ^a	180.4±145.4	-
	CTL (n=28)	626.2±280.8	240.3±155.2	-
NSE (μg/L)	UTI (n=34)	4.04±3.39 ^a	3.17±0.74	-
	CTL (n=28)	6.31±4.63	3.73±1.10	-

UTI: Ulinastatin; CTL: Control; LAC: Lactate; SR: Serum creatinine; BUN: Blood urea nitrogen; TBI: Total bilirubin; AST: Alanine aminotransferase; OI: Oxygen index; S-100: S100 protein; NSE: Neuron specific enolase. ^a $P<0.05$ vs CTL group; ^b $P<0.01$ vs CTL group.

2.3 UTI组和CTL组手术后临床指标分析

两组患者再次开胸止血、术后肾功能不全血滤治疗例数、气管切开、PND和TND例数,院内死亡例数无明

显差异。与CTL组比较,UTI组患者ICU滞留时间较短,长期机械通气(超过7 d)、肺部感染例数较少($P<0.05$,表4)。

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表4 UTI组和CTL组手术后临床指标分析
Tab.4 Postoperative data in UTI group and control group

Index	UTI group (n=36)	CTL group (n=30)	t/ χ^2	P
Re-operation for bleeding (n)	4	3	0.431	0.511
ICU time (h)	100.5±36.4	124.3±39.4	2.547	0.013
Ventilation over 7 days (n)	2	7	4.391	0.036
Postoperative renal failure needing ultrafiltration (n)	3	4	0.431	0.511
Tracheotomy (n)	2	3	0.461	0.496
Pulmonary infection (n)	2	8	5.672	0.017
PND (n)	3	3	0.055	0.814
TND (n)	2	5	2.130	0.144
Hospital death (n)	3	4	0.431	0.511

UTI: Ulinastatin; CTL: Control; PND: Permanent neurologic defici; TND: Temporary neurologic deficit.

3 讨论

TAR是治疗AAD常用的手术方式,死亡率在2.5%~13%不等,脑部并发症可高达13%以上,肾功能衰竭和心肺功能不全发生率也较高^[13-15]。由于TAR风险较高,本研究中TAR的手术指征采用以下标准^[16]:(1)夹层破口位于弓部;(2)夹层累及左颈总动脉;(3)环周型弓部夹层;(4)主动脉弓部动脉瘤。除此之外,有人认为AAD合并马凡氏综合征或夹层破口在降主动脉也需进行TAR操作^[17],笔者认为其缺少理论依据,本研究中并未采纳。TAR手术操作复杂,体外循环时间长,尤其是术中需要较低的核心温度和部分躯体停循环灌注,脏器损伤是临床中处理的难点,因此本研究主要针对AAD患者TAR的药物脏器保护问题。

乌司他丁是一种蛋白酶抑制剂,目前已经广泛应用于心血管外科。有学者研究表明:乌司他丁能够改善心脏双瓣膜置换术后患者的脑损伤,其作用机制可能与降低CPB中诱导的炎性反应、减轻炎性反应介导的脑组织损害有关^[11];此外,乌司他丁通过对炎症介质不同程度的抑制,降低进行体循环心脏手术的患者肺炎性反应,提高了临床疗效^[18];大剂量乌司他丁可降低深低温停循环AAD术后患者的细胞炎性因子水平,减少肺部损伤^[9];乌司他丁联合甲基强的松龙抗炎能明显改善体外循环心脏术后全身炎症反应,减少心、肺、肾的损害^[12]。由于AAD患者TAR涉及多脏器保护,因此本研究中选用乌司他丁作为研究对象。

AAD患者从发病开始即存在炎症反应,有报道AAD患者术前可并发低氧血症等^[19],本研究35% AAD患者合并低氧血症,入院开始即给予乌司他丁,意在降低基础炎症水平。体外循环时间是AAD手术的危险因素^[20],TAR手术操作相对复杂,体外循环时间长损伤更为严重,本研究中在体外循环开始前预冲乌司他丁30

万单位,并每2 h重复,是因为乌司他丁静脉使用3 h内血药浓度直线下降,清除半衰期仅为40 min,作用时间较短,在体外循环时短期大剂量重复使用能抑制促炎因子的释放。通过对观察指标的分析,可以明确UTI组AAD患者TAR术后肺功能相关指标较为理想,而肝肾功能指标两组间无明显差异,我们考虑这与肺脏血管床丰富,较为脆弱易感有关。在脑功能检验指标方面,UTI组S-100和NSE指标较CTL组低,这与一些学者研究结果一致;虽然但在脑功能临床指标中,两组PND和TND没有明显差异,但我们统计部分UTI组患者术后苏醒时间较短,脑损伤评分较低,由于数据尚不完全未在本文中体现,但提示乌司他丁的脑保护作用是否具有临床意义还需进一步研究。本研究的局限之处在于,由于受中心收治患者限制,纳入本研究的病例较少;此外,由于检测手段限制,部分脏器功能指标不够完全,目前肝肾功能保护作用为阴性的结果可能不甚全面。

总之,大剂量乌司他丁对AAD行TAR患者肺脏保护作用明显,有临床意义,并能降低脑损伤特异指标表达,但脑保护作用是否具有临床意义尚不明确。

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